

Militia of All States Ordered Out; 15,000 New York Troops to Mobilize

12 N. Y. REGIMENTS TO GO; ONE WILL STAY

Field Artillery, Cavalry and Signal Corps Called Out.

CAMP TO BE AT BEEKMAN

O'Ryan and Staff Confer—He Consults with Governor Whitman.

Twelve of New York's thirteen national guard infantry regiments, together with the full state array of cavalry, field artillery, signal corps, hospital and ambulance companies, were ordered mobilized last night for Federal service on the Mexican border.

Fifteen thousand men who went to bed last night with thoughts of returning in the morning to the routine of field, factory and office will awake full-fledged soldiers, with the prospect of real service immediately before them.

Which twelve regiments are to go and which one is to stay—whether the fighting 60th or the crack 7th are to be on the firing line or to remain with the home guards—are questions which for the present remain unanswered.

The answer will come this morning, when the men of the picked regiments will be told officially of their transfer from civil life to Uncle Sam's army. Last night the armories were deserted. To-day they will be busier than they have been since the days of mobilization for the Spanish-American War.

Not many men of the regiment that is not to be called "the unlucky thirteenth," as it is already being referred to in militia circles—are likely to stay behind. For there are many gaps in the ranks of the "lucky twelve" which will have to be filled. There will be places for all these trained guardsmen who want a taste of war, it is officially promised.

Twelve to Go; One to Stay.

National guard officers were not caught unprepared. For months they have been laying plans to be followed when the call should come, and, although the news was received from other sources many hours before the coming of the formal word from Washington, there was little confusion once doubt was at rest.

After the order had arrived and troops and officers automatically became United States soldiers the rule of silence was on. Inquiries therefore were referred to the War Department for information.

Corporals to Get Men.

But in the earlier hours of uncertainty and speculation enough had been revealed to throw light on the new secret workings of the mobilization system. The twelve regiments for service selected, Major General O'Ryan commanding the state troops, will notify his three brigade commanders. They, in turn, will pass on the order to their colonels. Thence it will descend through the captains, lieutenants and non-commissioned ranks until it reaches the corporals.

On the corporals devolves the work of getting out the men of the rank and file. Each corporal has a list of the men of his squad, with their addresses and notations of telephone numbers through which they may be reached.

About 10,000 of the men called out will come from New York City, and practically all of them will be at their armories before noon, it is expected. The full mobilization, according to Governor Whitman's estimates, will be effected within three days.

The troops involved include, besides the infantry division and the cavalry, two regiments of field artillery, two field hospital corps, four ambulance corps, one signal corps and the engineers. The state's thirty-two companies of coast artillery will remain behind—and they're not to go.

There was a most emphatic note of regret in Colonel John J. Byrne's voice when he learned his regiment—the 9th Coast Artillery—was not to go.

"Every one of my thousand men would volunteer to march into Mexico if it were left to them," he said. "We could be used to in infantry, you know, for we don't have to depend on our big guns at Fort Wadsworth. We have rifles, too, and know how to use them."

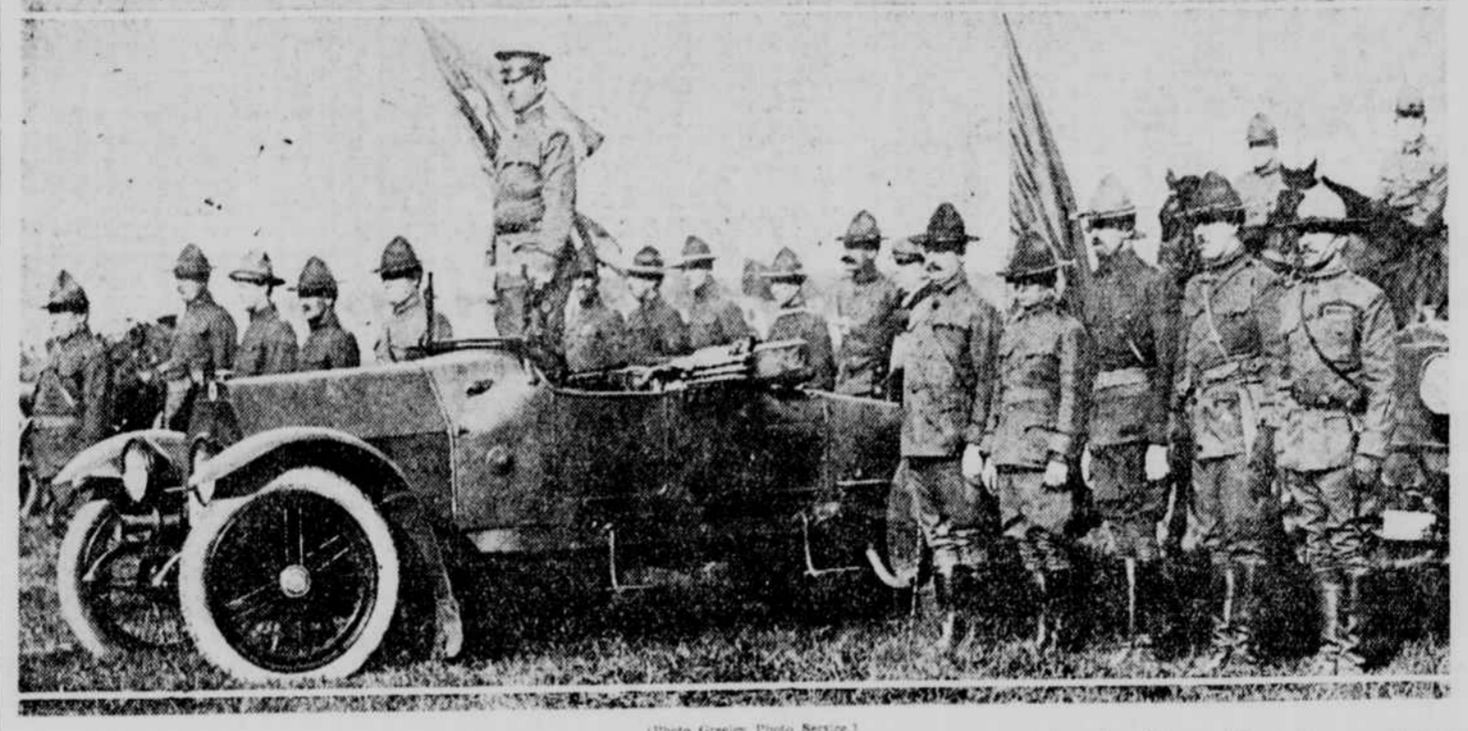
Engineers Ready for Camp.

Colonel S. C. Wadsworth of the 12th Infantry, reached by telephone at his country home, in Connecticut, said he would be in New York the first thing this morning.

"I have 800 men," he said, "and not one of them will hang back. I'm sure."

Some of the troops will have been trained for Beekman, N. Y., the point of mobilization, before the day is out. Probably the first to go will be the 22d Engineers, who had just completed a vigorous week end of sham battles, bridge building and trench digging.

MAJOR GENERAL O'RYAN AND STAFF IN CHARGE OF MOBILIZATION.



Major General O'Ryan (standing in automobile) and aids, photographed at recent review at Sheephead Bay. The latter are (left to right) Captain Olmstead, Lieutenant Colonel Baker, Lieutenant Colonel Vanderbilt, Lieutenant Colonel Sternberger and two captains attached to headquarters.

MRS. ASTOR'S NUPTIALS HALT

Intention Filed Too Late for Ceremony Planned To-day.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Bar Harbor, Me., June 18.—One tiny legal technicality suddenly has assumed the role of deep-dyed villain and stopped Mrs. John Jacob Astor and William K. Dick almost at the steps of the altar. The wedding that was to have been held here this morning has been called off temporarily, guests en route from New York have been telegraphed of the change of plans, the wedding breakfast already in the last stages of preparation in a village hotel has been abandoned to hotel help, and not even the principals in the affair are certain to-night just what their new plans will be.

The trouble lies in the stipulation of the Maine laws that persons desiring to get married must file an "intention of marriage" with the town clerk from whom the license is to be obtained five days before the ceremony. In an excess of zeal to guard their secret from a prying public the principals in the Astor-Dick romance failed to observe this detail.

A New York lawyer, it became known to-night, informed Mrs. Astor that this was a little formality that was not of considerable importance, that she might file her "intention" on Saturday. This Mrs. Astor proceeded to do late Saturday afternoon, when she motored over to the County Clerk's office at Eden.

Just Like Others.

That official viewed the application of Mrs. Astor in much the same light as those of other individuals with matrimonial intentions, and, after asking numerous formal questions, made the announcement that wrecked the plans for to-morrow's ceremony.

"You may obtain the license next Thursday, not sooner," he said, with an air of finality that might have crushed the hopes of a less determined individual.

"But we must have a license for Monday. We're to be married Monday at Bar Harbor," answered Mrs. Astor.

"Quite impossible," answered the clerk. "The law is the law, and it can't be done."

Just what Mrs. Astor said is not known. It is known, however, that she pleaded with the hard-hearted clerk, told of the many details of the plan, the guests already on their way to the Astor summer home here, to the decorations that could not possibly be used, of the fact that nothing in the way of a license could be obtained without full observance of the five-day notice provision. He neither could nor would offer a suggestion as to how to evade the law.

Wires Made Hot.

So Mrs. Astor immediately began to use long distance telephone and telegraph. It is said that she spent hours in communication with Mr. Dick, New York friends who were about to leave for Bar Harbor, other friends who were in a position to communicate with those en route and, last but not least, the lawyer who is credited with advising a delay of the announcement required by law until yesterday.

At this hour there is every reason to believe that Mrs. Astor is so thoroughly disgusted with the Maine laws that she will completely abandon her plans for the ceremony that was to have been performed here and return to New York, where one is permitted

NEW YORK STATE MILITIA UNITS UNDER ORDERS TO MOBILIZE

- Cavalry.
- First Regiment—Colonel Charles I. Debevoise, Brooklyn. Squadron A—Major William R. Wright, New York City. Machine Gun Troop—Captain Henry Sheldon, N. Y. City.
- Field Artillery.
- First Regiment—Colonel Henry H. Rogers, New York City. Second Regiment—Colonel George A. Wingate, Brooklyn.
- Signal Corps.
- First Battalion, Major William H. Hallahan, commanding—Company A and Company B, Captain George E. Schenck, Brooklyn.
- Field Hospital Companies.
- First—Major John F. Dunseith, New York City. Second—Major Louis H. Gaus, Albany.
- Third—
- Ambulance Companies.
- First—Captain Frank W. Sears, Binghamton. Second—Captain Charles O. Boswell, Rochester. Third—Capt. L. H. Shearer, Syracuse. Fourth—Captain J. B. Latta, Syracuse.
- Engineers.
- Second Battalion of the 22d Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Eugene W. Van C. Lucas, commanding.
- All But One of These Infantry Regiments.
- (Selection not announced.)
- First—Colonel Charles H. Hitchcock, Binghamton. Second—Colonel James F. Andrews, Troy. Third—Colonel James Wilson, Rochester. Seventh—Colonel Willard Fisk, New York City. Tenth—Colonel John F. Klein, Albany. Twelfth—Colonel Clarence S. Wadsworth, New York City. Fourteenth—Colonel John H. Foote, Brooklyn. Twenty-third—Colonel Frank H. Norton, Brooklyn. Forty-seventh—Colonel Ernest E. Jannicky, Brooklyn. Sixty-fifth—Colonel Charles E. P. Babcock, Buffalo. Sixty-ninth—Colonel Louis D. Conley, New York City. Seventy-first—Colonel William G. Bates, New York City. Seventy-fourth—Colonel Charles J. Wolf, Buffalo.

WANTS U. S. TO GET HIS NEW DIRIGIBLE

Montclair Man's Invention Has Bomb Dropping Device.

Max A. Herbert, of Montclair, N. J., has designed a dirigible airship of the Zepplin type which he hopes to see constructed by the United States government. He said yesterday he had entered into negotiations with the Federal authorities for the sale of his patents.

The features which Herbert says make it of special value are airtight compartments stretching the entire length of the body to render the airship unsinkable in case of a fall into water, a new bomb-dropping device and sectional construction by means of which the craft can be lengthened or shortened as desired. Four electric motors drive the eight propellers and the body is lighted throughout by electricity.

The Joy Out of Life

There are two ways of taking the joy out of life. One is the way Briggs describes it. The other is the way he does it himself.

For Briggs takes a little of the joy out of life every day. He takes it out and puts it down on paper so that a great many thousands of people may chuckle over it. So whether his subject is itself "Taking the Joy Out of Life," or "Kelly Pool," or "The Days of Real Sport," or what not, you'll find him always taking the joy out of life in order to put more in. Get your share of it by turning to Page 14.

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CZERNOWITZ IS EVACUATED

Austrians Driven Into Carpathians In Disorder.

London, June 18.—Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina, was occupied yesterday by the Russian forces under General Lechnitzky. The fate of the city was sealed several days ago, when the Russians pushed beyond it, captured Sniatyn, on the River Pruth, and cut the railway communications from the northwest. Since then the Austrians have been fighting desperately in the suburbs to gain time for the evacuation of the city by their army and the removal of military stores. They are now being pursued into the Carpathians.

The capture of the city was reported here last Friday, but the first official news of its evacuation came to-day from Vienna and Petrograd.

The capture is an important one, as it entails the command of several important railway lines. The city had been untenable for several days because of the tremendous Russian bombardment. It is expected that further details of the capture will show that both sides suffered sanguinary losses.

Comes at Dramatic Moment.

The capture of Czernowitz by the Russians comes at a dramatic moment, happening only a few days after the Austrians, with imposing ceremony, had unveiled on the city hall a double-headed Austrian eagle such as the Russians had removed during their occupation of the city last year.

Russian headquarters announces the capture of Czernowitz in the usual laconic terms. It gives no description of the desperate fighting known to have occurred for the crossings of the Pruth River after the Austrians blew up the bridges, but adds the interesting fact that the Austrians are being pushed into the Carpathians, which is the only alternative to being driven into Rumania, where they would be interned.

This pursuit appears to show that the Russian cavalry is still active, but military critics here are beginning to wonder how long the Russians can maintain the rapid advance, which must be tending to attenuate their lines of communication.

Panic in Czernowitz.

Special dispatches from correspondents on the Austrian front at Czernowitz, filed several days before the fall of the city, gave graphic descriptions of the desperate struggle waged for possession of the Bukovina capital. The correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt," in a dispatch received through Amsterdam, tells, under date of June 14, of the flight of the population from the city when the people were warned that the town would shortly be under fire of the Russian guns. The warning came on June 11, and while the people were beginning their flight the Russian bombardment began. A terrible panic ensued.

The following day came incendiary shells, and many fires were caused. That night the Russians made a surprise attack on the town, preceded by a bombardment, as the Austrian trenches were incessantly hammered. The defenders answered spiritedly, and the battle raged until 3 o'clock in the morning.

100,000 TO BE HELD READY FOR CALL FROM FUNSTON

Will Be Used to Protect Boundary From Raiders, Says Secretary Baker.

CARRANZA THREATS CAUSE MOVE BY THE PRESIDENT

All Day Conference at War Department Followed by Order to All Governors.

Washington, June 18.—Virtually the entire mobile strength of the national guard of all states and the District of Columbia was ordered mustered into the Federal service to-night by President Wilson.

About 100,000 men are expected to respond to the call. They will be mobilized immediately for such service on the Mexican border as may later be assigned to them.

General Frederick Funston, commanding the border forces, will designate the time and place for movements of guardsmen to the international line as the occasion shall require.

The total of troops called includes eighty-eight regiments of infantry, ninety-nine troops of cavalry and seventy-nine batteries of field artillery. Coast artillery and about twenty-five regiments of infantry will be left for home duty.

In announcing the orders Secretary Baker said the state forces would be employed only to guard the border, and that no additional troop movements into Mexico were contemplated, except in pursuit of raiders.

MEXICANS SEVER WIRES AT BORDER

American Refugees Being Brought Out After Threatening Riots.

Douglas, Ariz., June 18.—Advices from Nogales, Ariz., state that all telephone wires between that town and Nogales, Sonora, have been severed by Mexicans. All Mexican state and federal officials have left, with their books and funds, for Hermosillo. Federal and state officials have left Agua Prieta and Naco also.

Americans are being brought to the border in automobiles from Naco, where an anti-American demonstration occurred to-day, say advices from Nogales. Carranza authorities previously had refused a train for the refugees.

Immediate arrangements for bringing out American employees of mines in Sonora met with opposition by General P. Elias Calles, military commander of the State of Sonora, who arrived at Agua Prieta to-night. American mining men here, apprehensive for the safety of their employees, the general said.

"I gave you my absolute personal guarantee that, in the event of hostilities, I will go in person by special train to Naco and see that every American there reaches the border in safety," he said.

Admitting that the situation is critical, General Calles expressed hope that the crisis might "in some unforeseen manner" be bridged.

Demonstrations occurred to-day in Naco, Moctezuma and other points in Eastern Sonora, directly south of Douglas. In each place speeches were made against Americans and inflammatory sentiments expressed by the orators, who are reported to have been cheered.

The situation then became calmer. Reports to-night from along the Naco, Sonora, and mining camps in more isolated localities indicate that the civil population of Sonora is arming to aid the Mexican troops in the event of an American invasion.

It is reported, but unconfirmed, that Americans south of the border will endeavor to leave the mining camps to-night or to-morrow morning for the border. The fear that opposition may develop on the part of Mexicans is felt here.

All rolling stock of the Southern Pacific of Mexico Railroad, it is reported, has been confiscated by Mexican soldiers. A switch engine was hoarded and seized by Mexican soldiers as it crossed the border from Nogales, Ariz., to Mexico.

Reports received at Nogales said Mexican officials of Sonora had stated they were ordered by General Carranza to seize all railroad equipment.

Tricked Into Enlisting.

It was stated that Mexicans who last night signed what they believed to be receipts for guns and ammunition, issued by Mexican officials, learned to-day they had in reality signed enlistment papers in the Mexican army.

An unconfirmed report stated that between 4,000 and 5,000 Mexican troops

Simultaneously with the national guard call, Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department ordered additional war vessels to Mexican waters on both coasts to safeguard American lives.

At the War, Navy and State departments it was stated that no new advices as to the situation in Mexico had come to precipitate the new orders.

Tension Steadily Increasing.

Within the last two weeks, however, tension has been increasing steadily. The crisis presented by General Carranza's note demanding the recall of General Pershing's expeditionary force has been followed by a virtual ultimatum served on the American officer by General Trevino, the Mexican commander in Chihuahua. To this was added yesterday the possibility that American and Mexican troops had clashed across the border from San Benito, Tex.

Administration officials made no attempt to conceal to-night their relief over the safe return of Major Anderson's cavalry squadron to Brownsville. The troops' successful bandit chase, their crossing in pursuit of bandits in the face of intimations that they would be attacked if they did so, General Funston himself reported that he anticipated fighting, presumably with Carranza troops.

Mobilization of the national guardsmen to support General Funston's line will pave the way for releasing about 30,000 regulars for immediate service in Mexico in the event of open hostilities with the Carranza government. The guardsmen themselves could not be used beyond the line without authority of Congress and until they had volunteered under the old militia law. The new law, which would make them available for any duty under the Federal government, goes into effect July 1.

Funston Now Has 45,000 Men.

The entire mobile regular army in the United States, several provisional regiments of regular Coast Artillery serving as infantry, and the national guard of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, now are on the border, or in Mexico.

Definite figures never have been made public, but it is understood General Funston has about 40,000 regulars, and probably 5,000 or more guardsmen, of whom 10,000 regulars are with General Pershing or scattered along his line of communications from Nampiqui, Mexico, to Columbus, N. M.

Telegrams calling for the militia were sent to-night to the Governors of all states except the three whose guardsmen already have been mustered in, after an all day conference at the War Department, attended by Secretary Baker, Major General Scott, chief of staff; Major General Bliss, chief of the mobile army, and Brigadier General Mills, chief of the militia division. General staff, Brigadier General McComb, president of the Army War College, also was consulted.

Since Mr. Baker did not find it necessary to confer again with President Wilson, after his late visit to the White House last night, it was apparent the decision to bring out the militia was reached then.

Twenty-three Generals Called Out.

By the new order there will be placed at General Funston's disposal two major general and twenty-one brigadier general of militia, with their complete infantry commands. The entire infantry divisions from New York and Pennsylvania are called out, as are fifteen